

Democratic Meeting.

By the advice of several prominent Democrats in the town and county, we are authorized to announce that there will be a Democratic meeting at the Court House, on the County Court day of February, (Monday the 19th) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention on the 15th of March next.

We hope that every Democrat in the county will be in attendance.

The Veto Message.

It will be remembered that a short time before the adjournment of the last Congress a bill making large appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors within our borders passed both houses. Being sent to President Pierce for his approval, he very promptly refused to sign it, returning it with a short message giving in general terms his objections. He stated that there would not be sufficient time between that and the close of the session to give his objections in full, but that he would do so at the earliest possible convenience. He has kept his word, and the important document is now before Congress and the people.

We have read it carefully, and unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the ablest State papers we have ever read. Basing his principal objections upon high constitutional grounds, he carries them through all their ramifications, and proves to our minds, beyond question, that the enactment by Congress of this and similar laws is an assumption of power not authorized by the Constitution.

The best evidence of the ability of this message is the fact that the leading whig papers of the Union have assailed it with an energy and vehemence hitherto unknown in the history of such documents. Knowing it to be folly to attempt an argument upon any of the grounds taken by the President, they have jumped all discussion and deal largely in irony, farinature and immeasurable abuse. The Louisville Journal grows particularly malignant over it, and in its issue of Tuesday a column and a half is devoted to its "cussing"—not discussing. The whole article is written in bad taste, bad humor, and with still worse logic.

The writer begins his onslaught of the President by telling us that:

"Compared with the messages of Monroe and Jackson and Polk upon the same subject, the President's few sea-farers' admiral must admit it to be weak and common place. It embodies no fresh arguments or facts of illustrations. It does not even tell the old story in a new way, unless more bungling may pass for novelty of method. It is, however, more compact and logical in its form than the annual message, and although destitute of point, it upon the whole is an *alter production*. If the President does not equal others he at least surpasses himself. As the most considerable of his achievements in this line, it is entitled to a formal notice."

And winds up that part of it by saying:

"We have never considered President Pierce's mind particularly clear upon any question, but upon that of internal improvements it appears to be more *hopelessly confused than upon any other.*"

What an amazing cleavage of logic there is in all this! The message is "an *alter production*," but the annual one! The President "surpasses himself," and yet upon the questions discussed in it, his mind is more hopelessly confused than upon any other! There is a subtlety in this reasoning that drives a man irresistibly to a conclusion, but not the conclusion which the editor of the Journal is seeking to reach.

Again:

"According to the best of our generalization, however, the President's objections to the river and harbor bill appear to be *unfounded*. In the first place, he believes the bill to be unconstitutional; and in the second place, he believes it to be inexpedient."

So far as the President's objections relate to the question of expediency, they are themselves wholly improper and unconstitutional. In the scheme of our government, the President possesses no legislative power whatever, and he transmits his constitutional province the moment he proceeds to inquire into the mere policy of a bill presented to him for his signature. The veto power is confined by the letter of the Constitution as well as by the construction of the most eminent statesmen of the country to those cases only in which the legislative body has violated the Constitution or in which some inadvertence has defeated the legislative will. If the President may properly reject a bill because, in his judgment, it is inexpedient, he is plainly a co-ordinate branch of the legislative power, and holds the legitimate action of the other branches in as absolute check as they hold each other—as absolute, indeed, as the Roman Tribune held the Roman Senate.

To our minds there is no such generalization in the message. The objections are founded alone on constitutional grounds, and all of the questions of expediency discussed in it serve only to show that such and such appropriations, being inexpedient, could not have been intended by the framers of our constitution to be embraced within its powers. It is reasoning from effect to cause. A constitution must of necessity contain more implied powers than those granted by express letter, and the only way by which a rational conclusion upon a question of implied power can be arrived at, is to extend the principle in question to its farthest limits in order to discover where it will lead and where it will end. If in that event it necessarily leads to abuse and from that to ruin, it proves conclusively that those who made the constitution did not recognize such a principle, and it is therefore pronounced unconstitutional. So President Pierce has done in the message before us, and nothing more.

The Journal's argument that a President's objections to a bill upon a question of expediency is "improper and unconstitutional" is as futile as might be expected from the pen of an able writer engaged in a bad cause. It is exceedingly specious, and is written with such an air of seriousness that some men might be induced to think the writer was indeed in earnest. When divested, however, of its special pleading and its *ad captandam* the whole fabric of its reasoning falls to the ground like a spent skyrocket. It is not true as is stated that "the veto power is confined by the letter of the constitution as well as by the construction of the most eminent statesmen of the country to those cases only in which the legislative body has violated the constitution, or in which some inadvertence has defeated the legislative will." If there be a clause in the constitution whose strict letter confines the veto power only to such laws as are in violation of it, we have never had the mis-

fortune to read it. We have not a copy of that instrument before us, but as far as our memory serves, the only clause in it which grants or implies that power, is the one which declares that after Congress shall have passed a law it shall be presented to the President for his approval or rejection. If he approve it he shall sign it, and if he disapprove it he shall return it from whence it came. Now, if there be anything in that whose "letter" confines the veto only to violations of the constitution, we would be obliged to our esteemed friend of the Journal to point it out. To our minds, questions of expediency, hasty and inconsiderate legislation, though constitutional, are the very questions that are most paramount for an Executive to consider, and for which the veto clause in the constitution was enacted. If it were confined alone to violations of the Constitution it would reflect but little wisdom upon those who framed it. If those are the only cases in which it can lawfully be used, it is worse than nonsense, because if a law is passed by Congress that is unconstitutional and is signed by the President, it is nothing more, at last, than a nullity. The approval or disapproval of the Executive does not affect it in the least. His signature would make it no better, and his veto no worse. It is idle therefore to argue that our fathers placed upon the charter of liberty which they gave us for our better government, a principle whose chief ingredients are nonsense, and engrafted upon our noble tree a dead branch whose buds have no hope for ever opening, and whose sapless stem will never become a fit resting place for our young Eagles to fold their wings in peace.

But we have said enough to vindicate this invaluable document from misconception and misrepresentation. The message itself is, however, its own best defender, and we advise all our readers to get it and read for themselves.

Correspondence of the Ky. Yeoman.

GREENSBURG, Ky., Dec. 31 1854.

DEAR COL.—Agreeably to my promise, made when I last saw you, I now write to you. What shall I say? Where to begin? are questions I ask myself, without being able to find a satisfactory answer, for I have so many things to say and so little time to say them in that I am "all in a flutter" as the girls used to say. I shall leave the account of my trip from your hospital city to this place for a future letter, and I assure you, that I regret exceedingly that want of time compels me to do so, for there is much of interest in it. I found my friends here well, and many of them engaged in one of the most remarkable religious revivals ever witnessed in Kentucky. The revival is still going on; over ninety persons have connected themselves with the church, since the revival began. I forgot to say that the revival was in the M. E. Church of which Rev. Medley is Pastor. I listened this morning to a most excellent discourse, delivered by the Rev. E. C. Thornton; formerly editor of the Big Sandy News. Mr. Thornton is a very interesting speaker, a good reasoner, and devotedly given to the good work. This revival is the more remarkable because this community has for years been entirely indifferent to the necessity of setting their "houses in order" before the sleep of death should overtake them.

Proachers of the gospel have come amongst us and called us to repentance time and again but meeting with no encouragement have gone away disheartened—they sowed seed which are now bringing forth good fruits.

You are aware that on the 19th of January, Stephen Short and William Harney are to be executed at this place—Short for the murder of A. B. McFarland, and Harney for the murder of Malone. They are ironed and closely guarded, night and day, with no hope that they can escape the awful doom which awaits them. Harney is a man about forty years old and was once quite a fine looking, and was, until a short time before he committed the horrid crime for which he is to suffer, esteemed by all his acquaintance a remarkably kind man. Dissipation and bad company have brought him to the cell of a condemned felon.

Stephen Short is about 35 years old and is one of the finest looking men you ever saw—he is a model of that class of Kentuckians we so often hear spoken of but seldom see, (i. e.) "the half horse and half alligator breed" "could whip his weight in wild cats." Short is over six feet high and is without doubt the best formed man of that height in the State. Poor fellow! whiskey and bad company brought him to where he is. It is said, that when sober he was kind and harmless man but when drinking that he could be persuaded to do anything, and there is no doubt that he was persuaded to the deed for which he is to suffer death by hanging.

Both of these men are visited frequently by the ministers of the gospel and others, and it is said, they are earnestly seeking to make peace with their God, and that Harney has made a profession of religion. Harney was never married; Short will leave a wife and eight children.

U. R. McKellap, who several years since represented Lewis county in the legislature, died at his residence in Clarksville, Ky., a few days since. McKellap beat Gen. Thos. Marshall in Lewis county, when the General was thought to be invincible, that lionized him at Frankfort before he got there; and after he did get there, his wit and good humor with his poetical talents still made him the "lion" of that session.

Some of his *impromptu* pieces were published extensively that winter. One of them was written after he had attended the Governor's annual party, and was in the form of a petition for another party that the Governor had lost hats, cloaks, &c., might "right themselves." The only piece was full of humor. I only remember a verse of it and would have forgotten it only that it has the name of "Seaton" in it, and who was then a member from this county. Here it is:

"For instance, Sir, our old friend, Seaton,
In the hat game was fairly beaten;
His heavier loss, which cost him eight,
He is slow master would not wait,
And divers others were away
Hats they knew not the next day."

This only gives you a faint idea of what the petition was. Poor McKellap has gone, but he has left many and warm friends behind him, who will ever remember him as one of the best fellows in the world as well as a man of genius. I have drawn this letter out to a length that I had not intended, and long as it is I have told you but little. I shall in my next endeavor to "say less but tell you more."

Until then, Adieu,
"RED BRUSH."

Last year, nearly eight million acres of the public lands were sold. A large portion of these lands were bought for actual settlement. More farmers are thus promised, and they are needed.

State Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommend to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

Democratic County Meeting.

A portion of the democracy of Fayette assembled in the Court House in Lexington, on Monday, the 8th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Frankfort, on the 15th of March next. ASA MCCONATHY was called to the Chair, and JAMES L. ALLEN, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Col. B. B. Taylor offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following named democrats of Fayette, and others, not named, who may choose to attend, be appointed delegates to represent Fayette in the Democratic State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

Beverly A. Hicks, Capt. Willa Wiley, Jerry E. Rogers, Robt. C. Rogers, John E. Parker, Spencer C. Graves, Minor B. Hart, T. J. Adams, Jas. Graves, Ed. Y. Stivers, Alonzo Davis, W. D. Ratcliffe, Wm. Hays, John Clugston, George Clugston, W. S. Berkeley, Solomon Low, Johnathan Hedger, George McMahon, Charlton Low, John Thompson, John L. Jones, N. D. Moore, J. N. West, J. B. Johnson, Wm. R. Davis, Jas. Nutter, Wm. N. Robt, Dr. Ben. M. Darnaby, C. L. Randall, T. B. Monroe, Jr., Col. Thos. G. Randall, Valentine Ritter, R. Haley, W. F. Haley, Wm. Ross, T. J. Gorham, N. Tapp, Buford Gorham, Geo. Gorham, Thos. Haynes, Archibald McKee, Wm. Outten, Sam'l Haggins, Jr., Jas. L. Bradley, Jacob Hostetter, Wm. J. Bradley, Benj. Cronwell, Dr. S. H. Chew, Thos. H. Pine, A. O. Redd, Wm. Payne, H. B. Franklin, Oliver Keene, Thos. Outten, Col. H. C. Payne, D. H. Bosworth, John Parker, Wilson S. Hunt, Thos. Bryan, F. T. McCalla, Sam'l Downing, P. McLean, Jr., John Sale, James Sally, Robert Todd, Dan'l Sally, Willis Jenkins, John Davis, George Waltz, R. S. Bullock, James H. Headley, Jacob N. Jones, J. B. Moore, N. D. Moore, Mason Laffoon, Littleton Stewart, John Walker, John Moore, B. F. Watts, Rankin Walker, W. B. Hunt, Moses Stewart, Benjamin Hawkins, Jas. W. Berry, John Clarke, Daniel Brink, Col. B. B. Taylor, Col. Francis McLean, Maj. Thomas H. Waters, Col. C. C. Rogers, Thos. W. Bullock, John Berkeley, E. E. Eagle, J. B. Payne, Jr., J. A. Grinstead, Jas. L. Allen, Col. W. B. Victor, Benj. Graves, John Handro, Thos. Bradley, C. B. Thomas, James B. Woodruff, Jonathan Toll, R. J. Diddake, Jesse Woodruff, Martin C. Hogland, William Reardon, E. Worsham, Dennis Mulligan, William Murphy, Oscar Watts, James Clarke, Jerry Murphy, John Norton, B. C. Woods, Macy Thwaites, Dr. J. C. Darby, Wm. W. Graves, Thos. Hawkins, Robert Long, Robert Woolley, Wm. Long, Chas. W. Wood, Edward Lloyd, Wm. L. Perry, Dr. Perrin, James Scully, John G. Daly, Dr. John R. Desha, Augustus Clark, Charles Wheatly, A. B. Caldwell, Richard Loud, J. P. Megowan, B. C. Thomas, Dr. J. B. Payne.

Resolved, That we have seen, with pleasure, our fellow citizen, Col. C. C. Rogers, mentioned in connection with the canvass for Governor; he possesses every qualification for the distinguished post of Governor of the Commonwealth; he is an honest man, of sound practical understanding and great probity of character; a man of intelligence, a well informed politician, a lawyer of ability and distinction; and a sound national democrat. Should he receive the nomination, we shall support him with energy and zeal; but should the nomination fall upon any other, a sound democrat, we promise him also, a cordial support.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, after ordering the proceedings to be published in the Statesman.

ASA MCCONATHY, Ch'n.
JAS. L. ALLEN, Sec'y.

PUNCH ON KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The cry of "No Popery" which has been so often heard in British history has been raised again, and no doubt caught from the example of "Brother Jonathan." Punch, who never misses anything that strikes the public mind, thus discourses about it:

PROTESTANTS AT A PREMIER.—The announcement of a new body office, to be called the Protestant Life Assurance Company, appears in the columns of some of our co-patriots. "We have not seen the prospectus, but we understand that the following is one of the papers which every person will be required to fill up who proposes to effect an assurance with a company bearing similar names:

1. What is your name?
2. In what kind of office were you christened?
Are you quite sure that it was not, and never had a Roman Catholic place of worship?
3. Have you ever been afflicted with Puseyism?
4. Do you regularly subscribe to buy a Guy, and assist, during certain hours at least, on the 5th of November, in carrying about?
5. Would you take wine with a Roman Catholic gentleman, or dance with a Roman Catholic lady?
6. Did you ever call the missal by any other name than the mass book, or speak of the Roman Catholic Clergy except as Popish priests?
7. Were you ever troubled with the slightest doubt as to the ultimate destiny of every lay and clerical professor of the Catholic faith?
8. Do you consider it possible for a Roman Catholic to be a good Christian?
9. Could you be induced, whatever might be your complaint, to take a dose of Jesuit's bark?
10. Would you drink St. Julien's. Emulsion, St. Pary's, St. Estephe, or any other wine named after a Polish saint?
11. Would you do Rome as they do at Rome?
12. Has your grandmother, great aunt, little aunt, wife, sister, niece, female cousin, daughter ever worn an ornament, a cross of any kind?
13. Have you been vaccinated, and if so, was the lymph taken from a Protestant donor?
14. Do you feel a due aversion for the Douay version?
15. Give a reference to an intimate friend who can satisfy the order that you are in no danger of believing that any commandment about duty to your neighbor was ever intended to refer to a member of the Roman Catholic religion?

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—There will be a Democratic State Convention held in the City of Frankfort on the 15th of March next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Already several counties have assembled and selected delegates to represent them in the Convention. As yet the democrats of this county have taken no action in the premises. Why such lethargy is manifested, we are unable to determine. It is high time we were aroused to the importance of a faithful and unflinching discharge of the duties incumbent upon us as democrats, with reference to the ensuing gubernatorial election. Our opponents exhibit no such indifference, but are vigilantly and assiduously preparing for an inflexible contest. If we would triumph, we must prepare to meet them boldly. "In union, there is strength;" and we have but to unite and act in concert, to secure the victory at the next August election. Then, Democrats, Henderson! Let us have a convention as early as practicable, and select delegates to represent us in the State Convention. Let there be no delay. Will some one designate the time and place for said convention?—Henderson Reporter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends and customers knowing them selves indebted to us, will please call and pay.
J. B. EVANS & CO.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Sarsaparilla the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so called Sarsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the city. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

When Macheon, the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like *Jager's Cathartic Pills*, is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider, and lasts longer. The circle of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having.

Holloway's Pills, a Certain Remedy for Debilitated Constitutions, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.—Mr. Richard Whitt, of No. 8, Albion-square, Manchester-road, Bradford, was afflicted for several months with bodily weakness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits, he was for a long time a patient at the dispensary, but derived no benefit whatever; then, at the recommendation of a friend, he purchased a box of Holloway's Pills, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

Among diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have in our power to print out a remedy which has proved efficient in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure, it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the *Holloway's German Bitters*, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 129 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Belcolline Female Seminary.
THE next session (the fourth) of this institution will commence on the first Monday in February.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
For Boarding, everything found, \$40
For Boarding during school days, 20
Tuition in Preparatory Department, 8
Tuition in English, French, Latin, &c., 12
Tuition in Latin, 16
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20
For further information address
J. S. BRADDOCK, Principal,
Bridgeport, Franklin county, Ky.

SKY-LIGHT
DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
SMITH & TUTTLE,
HAVING fitted up a GALLERY on the corner of Broadway and St. Clair streets, would say to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they are now prepared to take pictures in all the latest improvements in the art. They warrant their work to be of a superior order, and satisfaction always given.

A Negro Woman Wanted.
I WISH to hire a good negro woman for the balance of the year.
Apply to
C. R. SMITH,
Yeoman Office.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, on the south side of the Kentucky river, in sight of and adjoining the city of Frankfort, which contains one hundred and fifty acres (and per half more), one half of which is cleared and fenced in, and large portions of it set in fine grass; the other half is yet in woods. Upon this farm there is a variety of good fruit trees, &c., and never failing water, a comfortable house, &c., sixty feet long and twenty four feet wide, with necessary out-buildings. For further particulars, see the premises, or call upon the subscriber living in Frankfort.

AT THE OLD STAND AGAIN.
WE have now removed to our new store room, (three story brick, Main street,) where we will be pleased to offer great bargains in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. Call and see our goods.
J. B. EVANS & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CURTIS & TRUAX,
MUSIC DEALERS,
No. 60 Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOULD announce to their customers and to the public generally, that they will sell every variety of Musical Instruments and Goods, at greatly reduced rates, to enable all to supply themselves with beautiful and elegant gifts.

Our assortment consists of Kallet, Davis & Co's, Bacon & Rayn's, and George Hew's superior Piano Fortes, Carlin's and Newham's Melodeons, Martin's Guitars; Violins, old and new; Flutes, Accordeons, Music Books, Sheet Music, and other varieties of Musical Merchandise. Such inducements have never before been offered to the musical public in the West.

Kentucky Military Institute.
THE exercises of the Institute will not be resumed, after the holidays, until the 15th of January, to which time all leaves of absence are extended.
J. B. EVANS & CO.,
Superintendent.

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
MISS J. S. RAFFINGTON, Teacher of Music, French and Italian.

THE thirteenth Session of this School will commence on the second Monday in January (January 23d, 1855).

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$50 00
Tuition in English Studies, 20 00
Music, French, Latin, &c., 10 00
Use of Piano for practice, 5 00
French, Latin, Drawing and Painting, 5 00
Washing, 5 00
Stationery, 25 00
P. in and out work without board, 10 00
No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.
For further information address the Principal.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Holloway's Pills and Ointment.
THESE famous Medicines will in future be sold throughout the States at the following prices:

Small Pot or Box, 25 cents, instead of 35¢.
Medium Pot or Box, 50 cents, instead of 75¢.
Large Pot or Box, \$1 instead of \$1.50.
Professor Holloway's Manufactories are at 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 144 Strand, London.

NOTICE.
B. F. JOHNSON
WILL continue to sell off his stock of Dry Goods at Cost until the 1st day of March 1855. He would call the attention of the ladies particularly to his stock of Silks and Fancy Dress Goods.

To Farmers & Agricultural Societies.
MESSRS. THO. BETTS & BRO.,
BISHOPS STORTFORD, HERTS, ENG.

AND
NO. 81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY,
IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH CATTLE,
&c., to any part of America.

Circles showing the expenses and the prices of Cattle, Sheep, &c., in England, such as should be in balance over his investment, which will be returned to four thousand dollars. The profits of the business amount to from five to seven thousand dollars per year, with anything like a fair business. A portion of the money invested now and a portion in the spring, will answer.

For particulars address Box 66, Louisville, Ky., or inquire of the Editors of the Yeoman.
Lex Observer copy three times and send bill to this office.

R. WADE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

Agents and Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary.
Com'th copy bill date.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONA D. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Free Church).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and the flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that readers must look for the really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements for the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place ALL OUR REPRINTS in the hands of subscribers, as soon as they can be furnished with foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rate as heretofore, viz:

For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews 4 00
For any three of the four Reviews 5 00
For all four of the Reviews 6 00
For Blackwood's Magazine 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 10 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.
A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. (Three copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.)

Postage.
In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONA D. SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.
THE LIVERY STABLE attached to the Capital Hotel, originally a part of the Weisiger House property, is offered for sale.

Apply to
R. C. STEELE,
or JOE CLINTON, Frankfort.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his FARM, in the Forks of Elkhorn, Franklin county, Ky., seven miles east of Frankfort, three-fourths of a mile from the Georgetown Turnpike road, and immediately on South Elkhorn, containing 105 Acres, in a state of cultivation, a comfortable Dwelling, with seven rooms, cellars, negro house, meat house, pump house, tables, colliery, &c. A splendid young Orchard of the best selected Fruit, all bearing. Other information can be had by calling upon me on the premises, where I will take pleasure in giving information, and giving the terms and a bargain.

dec'd 4*
JAMES B. WILKINSON.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR presents.—As the time approaches when those who intend to purchase new instruments, make their selections, we wish to call attention to our large and superior assortment of Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, and other Musical Instruments. Without putting fictitious value upon our instruments, which will enable us to sell 20 or 30 per cent, we will guarantee to sell during the present month at 10 per cent less than manufacturers' prices for Cash. Every instrument shall be guaranteed perfect or no sale; and as an inducement to our friends in Indiana we will take State stock in any at 5 per cent discount. (We have taken into consideration that our Pianos are from the celebrated factories of Chickering, Woodward & Brown, Brou & Allen, (of Guilford, Conn.) and G. & C. Prince & Co., Guitars from Martin, Wm. Hall & Son, we think purely and will find it to the advantage to select from instruments of such well known and conceded superiority and excellence.

COLBURN & FIELD,
Cincinnati Music Store,
48 West Fourth street, near Vine.

AT THE OLD STAND AGAIN.
WE have now removed to our new store room, (three story brick, Main street,) where we will be pleased to offer great bargains in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. Call and see our goods.
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Our assortment consists of Kallet, Davis & Co's, Bacon & Rayn's, and George Hew's superior Piano Fortes, Carlin's and Newham's Melodeons, Martin's Guitars; Violins, old and new; Flutes, Accordeons, Music Books, Sheet Music, and other varieties of Musical Merchandise. Such inducements have never before been offered to the musical public in the West.

Kentucky Military Institute.
THE exercises of the Institute will not be resumed, after the holidays, until the 15th of January, to which time all leaves of absence are extended.
J. B. EVANS & CO.,
Superintendent.

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
MISS J. S. RAFFINGTON, Teacher of Music, French and Italian.

THE thirteenth Session of this School will commence on the second Monday in January (January 23d, 1855).

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$50 00
Tuition in English Studies, 20 00
Music, French, Latin, &c., 10 00
Use of Piano for practice, 5 00
French, Latin, Drawing and Painting, 5 00
Washing, 5 00
Stationery, 25 00
P. in and out work without board, 10 00
No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.
For further information address the Principal.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Holloway's Pills and Ointment.
THESE famous Medicines will in future be sold throughout the States at the following prices:

Small Pot or Box, 25 cents, instead of 35¢.
Medium Pot or Box, 50 cents, instead of 75¢.
Large Pot or Box, \$1 instead of \$1.50.
Professor Holloway's Manufactories are at 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 144 Strand, London.

NOTICE.
B. F. JOHNSON
WILL continue to sell off his stock of Dry Goods at Cost until the 1st day of March 1855. He would call the attention of the ladies particularly to his stock of Silks and Fancy Dress Goods.

To Farmers & Agricultural Societies.
MESSRS. THO. BETTS & BRO.,
BISHOPS STORTFORD, HERTS, ENG.

AND
NO. 81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY,
IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH CATTLE,
&c., to any part of America.

Circles showing the expenses and the prices of Cattle, Sheep, &c., in England, such as should be in balance over his investment, which will be returned to four thousand dollars. The profits of the business amount to from five to seven thousand dollars per year, with anything like a fair business. A portion of the money invested now and a portion in the spring, will answer

Mr. S. H. PARVIN, No. 63 Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for advertising and subscription to the Kentucky Yeoman.

Particular Notice.

Merchants and business men in town, and our patrons in general, are hereby notified and particularly requested not to give any one credit on the account of the Yeoman Office from this time henceforth, without a written order from one of the proprietors of the Yeoman. They are also particularly requested not to receive any orders which may be drawn on us by any one in our employ, as we do not owe any of these a cent, and will not during the coming year. We are forced to take this course for self-defense, and as we do not wish to be annoyed in future, our friends will please remember.

S. I. M. MAJOR, JR., & CO.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Belcoline Female Seminary. The Rev. J. S. BRADDOCK, the Principal, has given the utmost satisfaction as a teacher, and the location of the school is a healthy and pleasant one.

The bridges at Erie will be rebuilt by to-morrow morning—the new road at Harbor Creek in five or six days. The Supreme Court have appointed a special sheriff to see the road repaired, and protect it when done.

THE DIFFICULTY AT ERIE.—We are indebted to Mr. CLARKE, the obliging operator at the House Telegraph office, for the following despatch, dated Cleveland, January 10, P. M.:

WHAT EVERY BODY WANTS.—It will be seen by the advertisement that Messrs. SMITH & TUTTLE have opened a new Dangerous gallery in the old one of HUGH GOODWIN (over Barnstow's). We have seen specimens of their art and skill, and do not hesitate to pronounce them first-rate artists. Their pictures are cheap and life-like, and just the thing that every body wants. So go and give them a trial.

THE KINOSCOPE OF CUBA opened last night at the Odd Fellow's Hall, to a highly intellectual audience who pronounced it magnificent. We cannot better express our opinion than by copying the following from the *Indianapolis Journal*.

Many of our citizens have been permitted to visit the Panorama of Cuba which has been exhibiting at Masonic Hall since Wednesday evening. As a work of art, it is more nearly equal to Barnard's original Panorama of the Mississippi, than any other thing of the kind we have ever seen. The scenes which it portrays are of unusual interest, as exhibiting the appearance of the most beautiful island in the world, and the peculiar customs of its inhabitants.

Major Felch delivers in connection with the exhibition, an interesting lecture, which is full of valuable information and rich eloquence. The very happy style in which the lecture is given adds greatly to the entertainment. The Major understands the wishes of an audience perfectly. No sooner does the Panorama close, than a pretty little vocalist appears before the audience and delights them with a song. Then finally Signor Morillo renders the old "young again" with his Lilliputian family. The whole certainly constitutes "the best entertainments in the country."

It is to be again exhibited at Odd Fellow's Hall to night. Our citizens should all see it.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—We call the attention of our readers to LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'s advertisement of the British Quarterly and Blackwood's Magazine in another column. Now is the most favorable time to begin subscriptions, as new volumes are about commencing. The terms are very moderate and the postage greatly reduced. They are unquestionably the ablest periodicals in the world, the most widely circulated and extensively read. No scholar, who claims the slightest acquaintance with current literature can get along without them. They constitute together an immense periodical encyclopedia, where almost everything useful, interesting and ornamental is elaborately discussed by the ablest writers in the world. They form particularly the only medium of communication with mankind of the proudest genius of Great Britain and no American reader should regard his library perfect without these components.

At this crisis they are full of interest. The most reliable accurate and interesting details to be had from any source, of the warlike and political movements in Europe are to be found in these publications. Blackwood for December commences the publication of an article, a detailed account of the operations of the allies in the Crimea from the original letters of a British Officer on the ground, a single chapter of which is worth a year's subscription to all five of these periodicals. LEONARD SCOTT & CO. deserve credit for enterprise and liberality in giving American readers these works on such remarkably cheap terms.

A PIONEER OHIO.—Hon. WM. RUFUS PUTNAM, of Marietta, Ohio, died on Monday, January 1, aged 83 years. He was the son of Gen. RUFUS PUTNAM, who established the first permanent white settlement north-west of the Ohio, in 1788.

VILLAINY.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal* is informed of some particulars of an outrage upon and robbery of Miss PARSONS, a milliner, of Homer, in Courtland county last week. There were two ruffians engaged in the affair, which occurred at tea-time, when the victim and over of the shop (Miss PRESTON) was alone. The two men, in a cutter, drove up to the front door, hitched their horses, and went into the shop. One of them seized Miss P., and we are told, forced her into a back room and committed upon her person the grossest outrage. The other man rifled the money-drawer of the \$200 it contained, and then both of them jumped into their cutter and rapidly drove out of the village.

The name of the Hon. JAMES P. METCALFE, late Secretary of State under Gov. POWELL, is favorably mentioned in connection with the Congressional candidacy in the Maysville district, by his Democratic friends.

In the Supreme Court the following case has been decided: Robert Wickliffe vs. Thos. D. Owings—appeal from Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky. Judge Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing and annulling the decree of said Circuit Court with costs, rendering decree in favor of complainant.

Senator Dixon is at his home in Henderson.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Twenty-Second Day.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cottman v Stone, Clarke, affirmed; Montgomery v McMayes, Adair, affirmed; Mounin v Mounin, Hardin, affirmed; Wells v Frank, Jefferson, affirmed; Batten v Kemper, Oldham, reversed on the cross errors.

ORDERS.

French v Sallee, Jefferson; Ruppert v Lindenberg, Jefferson; Cronin v Ins. Co., Jefferson; Allen v Sams, Jefferson—were argued.

Thirty-Third Day.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Sands v Board of Improvement, Jefferson, affirmed; Ruppert v Lindenberg, Jefferson, affirmed; Evans v Bank Louisville, Jefferson, affirmed; Smith v Fah, Jefferson, reversed; French v Sallee, Jefferson, reversed; Cronin v Mutual Ins. Co., Jefferson, reversed; Dawson v Goodwin, Spencer, reversed; Burch v Breckinridge, Henderson, reversed; Cunningham v Sams, Henderson, reversed.

ORDERS.

Phillips v Sulphur Well Co., Jefferson; Louisville v Baird, Jefferson; Woolfolk v Chamberlain, Louisville; Smith v Smith, Louisville; Duff v Cochran, Louisville—were argued.

HARRISON COUNTY COURT vs. SMITH, Harrison County.

This is an appeal from a judgment against the Harrison County Court for amount of \$2,000, the estimated value of a house built by Smith to be used as a jailor's house, on a lot belonging to the county court. The erection of the house had never been authorized by a county court composed of a majority of the justices of the county, but was authorized by order of the county judge. It seems that the work had progressed with the knowledge of someone or more of the justices, as to the manner in which it had been authorized, and with the knowledge of some others, acquired during its progress; that the house was in fact being erected on the public grounds on which the jailor's house had formerly stood. There seems to be no doubt that the county judge believed he was authorized to have the building erected, without the cooperation of a majority of the justices; it is also certain that Smith, the builder, believed that he was properly authorized to erect the building, and that the county was bound to him for payment therefor.

The Court, per Ch. J. Marshall, held—That the Constitution of 1850 (Art. 4, sec. 37) authorizes the Legislature to provide that the justices of the peace in each county shall sit at the court of claims and assist in laying the county levy and making appropriations only. That the act of March, 1851, requires the attendance of the justices in making appropriations exceeding \$100, at one term; and that, although the 19th art. of the Rev. Stat. (title Courts) gives power to the county court, in general terms, to erect, superintend, and repair all needful county buildings and structures; yet, as the 4th sec. of the 21st art., same title, declares that justices of the peace shall only compose a part of the court in laying the county levy and appropriating money, and transacting other financial business, and more especially as the 1st sec., art. 3 (title, County Levy) declares expressly that the county court shall not, unless composed of a majority of justices of the county, have power to appropriate or charge upon the county more than \$50 for one object, nor more than \$100 at one term, his Honor considers it unquestionable, that the county judge, sitting as the county court, has no power to lay a charge upon the county for the erection of a new jail, at a cost exceeding, as in this case, the sum authorized to be charged upon the county. His Honor considers the transgression more flagrant from the circumstance that no limit was fixed to the cost of the building ordered by him to be erected.

His Honor concludes that the county of Harrison or its county court, as an aggregate body, or quasi corporation, acting for the county in its fiscal affairs; and authorized through the power of taxation to provide for and enforce the debts due the county, was bound by any order which the county judge, or less than a majority of the justices of the county of Harrison, sitting as a county court, may have made—and that much less are they bound by the vague and uncertain acquiescence of some members of the body who may have seen the work going on without objection or question.

His Honor further says, that although he must conclude, upon the case presented by the record, that the judgment against the county court, *ex nomine* to be enforced, doubtless against the county is erroneous, yet, that he is of opinion that the building having been erected in the public ground for a public purpose coming within the legitimate objects and power of the county court, and by the authority if not by the formal order of the county judge, and the labor and expense of the erection having been incurred by an individual, in good faith, for the public benefit, under the belief that he was acting under proper authority, and that the county court and the county were bound for his reimbursement, he was in justice and good conscience entitled to a just equivalent, at least to the extent of the ameliorations of the public property, produced by his labor and expense. That, if it had appeared that the county court (a majority of the justices being present) had assumed this new erection, by authorizing its jailor to occupy it, or otherwise the claim in conscience and justice might assume the character of an enforceable equity—that at all events the builder may remove the building.

Judgment reversed, with directions to dismiss the petition without prejudice. SMITH vs. MORELL, Madison county.

This action was brought to recover a small piece of land in the possession of the appellant. The defendant in the Court below, in his answer, not only denied the plaintiff's right to the possession of the land, but alleged that he himself was the equitable owner of it by purchase from the plaintiff, and had, in good faith, made valuable and lasting improvements upon it.

The evidence was deemed by this Court sufficient to establish the fact that the appellant obtained the possession of the land sued for by some verbal contract of purchase with the appel-

ler. It does not, however, appear that any part of the purchase money had been paid.

The Court, per Justice Simpson, held—That, as judgment was recovered against appellant for the land, he had a right to appeal therefrom, and this Court has jurisdiction over it.

The judgment is objected to upon the ground that it was rendered by the Court without the intervention of a jury. His Honor says that the answer contained an equitable defense, and the issue made upon it was properly tried in the manner prescribed in cases of equitable proceedings. That this action having been commenced by ordinary proceedings, and the defendant's answer having denied the plaintiff's right to the possession of the land, an issue was thereby made between the parties which was not cognizable in equity; and that, when the equitable defense was adjudged insufficient, the Court should have referred the legal issue to a jury, unless a trial by jury was waived. (10 sec. Code Prac.) That it is evident from the language of the section *supra* that issues which are purely legal are to be tried, not as equitable issues, but as cases of ordinary proceedings.

That issues of fact, arising in actions by ordinary proceedings for the recovery of money or of specific real or personal property, shall be tried by a jury unless a jury trial is waived. (342 sec. Code Prac.) That, although the record shows no waiver by defendant of the trial by jury in either of the modes prescribed by the Code, yet that it shows that the parties, by consent, transferred the case, and not merely the equitable issue, to the equity docket, and that the defendant thereby consented that the whole case should be thus tried, and waived the jury trial.

That, as the testimony showed that the value of the improvements made by the defendant exceeded a reasonable rent for the premises during the possession thereof by defendant, the Court below should have enforced the payment of the excess before rendering a final judgment for the plaintiff, even if the issue of fact, which, according to this opinion, should have been by a jury, if no consent had been given that it might be tried by the Court, had been properly decided in his favor.

That, inasmuch as the plaintiff failed to show that the defendant's possession was unlawful, and the Court says it was incumbent on him to show every fact essential to his right of recovery, he was not entitled to a judgment, and his petition should have been dismissed.

His Honor says, however, that he, plaintiff, will have a right to bring another action when defendant's possession shall become tortious.

A motion for a new trial of GREEN, the wealthy and mercenary banker of Chicago, who has been convicted of murdering his wife, has not yet been argued. The *Times* of the 4th says:

"The intense interest evinced by the community in this trial seems not to have subsided in the least, for on each morning, since the verdict of the jury, the court-house has been filled with anxious spectators, eager to know what will be the final result. It is expected that, if the motion is not granted, the Court will immediately proceed to pronounce the sentence."

"The glorious news has reached us," says the *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) of New York, "that on the 8th of December, Pope Pius IX, of immortal renown, in presence of the cardinals and princes of the church, declared it an article of divine faith, that the Mother of God our Most Blessed Lady was conceived without the guilt of original sin." The following is the dispatch received by the Universe, of Paris, by telegraph:

VIENNA, Dec. 10, 1854.

The Pope, officiating at St. Peter's, has promulgated, after the Gospel (at 11 o'clock), the expected decree. "The Immaculate Conception is declared the faith of the Church, and whoever denies it is a heretic."

Two hundred Bishops were present. Never has such a multitude been seen. Rome is intoxicated with joy.

FREE TRADE.—The Democratic members of both houses met in caucus on last week in the Hall of the Representatives, to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the present tariff.

A resolution of the following purport was passed. Resolved, That it is right and proper that the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States from foreign countries should be reduced by Congress at the present session to the revenue standard, carrying out the principles of the tariff of 1846.

It is said that the Whigs and the Democrats who were in favor of Mr. GUTHRIE's bill will unite in the House and pass it.

MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.—Philip Keating, an Irishman living on Water street, had a boarder in his house named Thos. Kane, whom he suspected of improper intimacy with his wife. On Wednesday evening, happening to return home in a state of intoxication, he saw them both sitting at the door, Kane, as he supposed, having his hand in Mrs. Keating's lap. His jealousy aroused, he forthwith fell upon Kane, knocked him out of the chair, and continued to beat him violently until he was dead.

FAILURE OF BELCHER & BRO.—The St. Louis papers seem to be totally oblivious of this great suspension. In the *Intelligencer* of the 5th we find the following:

Several of the suspended houses were correspondents of Belcher & Bro., sugar refiners, whose stupendous works are the pride and boast of St. Louis. We do not know that Belcher & Bro. will need protection from the threat of their drafts, but if they should, and half a million were needed to sustain their operations, we believe it would readily be forthcoming in St. Louis.

Although a very large crowd of persons were in town on Monday last, comparatively but few negro men were hired out for the present year—owners asking higher figures than those wanting to hire were willing to pay. The Iron men were here, but would not pay over \$135, which sum was refused, except in a few instances. We learn however, that a large number of hands were hired at the above figures since—*Russellville Herald*.

A CONSPIRACY.—The house in which Aaron Burr undertook to concoct his conspiracy in this city, many years ago, stood upon the same corner that the new edifice now occupies, in which the Know-Nothings meet to concoct their conspiracy. They should be called the Aaron Burr Association.—*Lex. Statesman*.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 6.

Governor Morrill's message was delivered to-day. It is strongly in favor of temperance, free-soil, and the alteration of the naturalization laws.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

House.—Mr. Maxwell asked, but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President to furnish the House with the number of persons holding situations in the Department, designating those appointed since March 1, 1853; also, stating how many of such were born in foreign countries.

Mr. Ready offered a joint resolution, which was adopted excluding the public printer, and the superintendent of the public printing from the benefit of the resolution passed last session, giving extra compensation to the employees of the legislative department of the government.

Mr. Clingman asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a personal explanation, which he said was due to the other gentlemen as well as himself.

Leave being granted, the gentleman proceeded: "There is a statement in some of the newspapers relative to some remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Bayly, who is the chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, made the other day upon the question of offering our attention to the European powers engaged in war, which, as it is published, does a little injustice to myself and other members of the committee."

"I wish to state that when the committee, two or three weeks ago, authorized me, with great unanimity, to report the mediation proposition, the circumstances alluded to Mr. Bayly were not known to the members of that committee; but, in point of fact, they were made known to me only on the very day previous to my speaking on the subject. This fact ought to be understood, because the members of the committee would not probably have acted as they did had they been possessed of the knowledge alluded to. I say further that when that communication was made to the members of the committee, in reference to the information, it would not be necessary to call the committee together to reconsider the proposition, as I would waive the right for the present to report on the subject."

"I may further say that the information does not, in my opinion, change the propriety of making the movement I suggested, but, for reasons which it is not proper for me to state, I decline taking any steps at this time."

The House then went into committee on private bills, and passed seventeen; and then adjourned until Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution that the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, now sitting in convention in this city, be invited to occupy seats on the floor of the Senate during the session of their convention passed.

Senators Houston and Morton appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Shields presented a petition of the soldiers of the war of 1812, praying the Senate to pass the bounty bill now before them; laid on the table.

Mr. Clayton said: I have been requested by Commodore Stewart and chief officers of the U. S. Frigate Constitution to petition for a remuneration for the loss occurring to them from the capture of the *Levant*, on the 10th March, 1815, at Port Praya by the British squadron; referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Douglas presented a bill in favor of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and Collateral magnetic telegraph, read and referred.

Mr. Shields, from the judiciary committee, reported back, with amendment, the bill for the reorganization of the army, and moved that it be printed; agreed to.

House.—Mr. Aiken asked leave to present a memorial from the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, signed by the trustees of the Chamber, and adopted by Government in the European war.

Mr. Walsh objected.

A resolution passed terminating the debate on the Pacific railroad bill on 16th inst.

The House then up the bill to amend the act graduating and reducing the price of public lands.

Dawson advocated his amendment, incorporating in the bill the main features of the homestead bill, and fixing the price of land at 14 1/2 cents per acre to actual settlers.

Mr. Ethridge gave notice of an amendment limiting the benefits of the bill to native citizens and those now naturalized. The bill was then laid aside.

The Military Committee was, on motion, instructed to inquire as to the propriety of extending the army occupation act over New Mexico and Utah, with the view to prevent Indian outrages there.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Latham spoke at considerable length in advocacy of the bill, and also of a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai. When he had concluded the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 6.

A bill passed the House to-day at Springfield, by a vote of 51 to 21, repealing all the license laws of the State.

Guns, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, &c.

JOHN KRIDER, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER and wholesaler and retail dealer in Shotguns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, and all kinds of Sporting apparatus, together with a general assortment of Materials for Gunsmiths, northeast corner Walnut and Second streets, PHILADELPHIA.

All of which and such other articles as belong to this line of business, will be sold at the lowest price, as afforded by any establishment in the United States. In testimony of his skill as a manufacturer, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, has awarded to him since 1826 two certificates, six silver medals, and one reel premium; and in 1854, the Crystal Palace of N. York awarded to him a medal, the only one awarded for Shot Guns and Rifles in the United States.

"Kriders Sporting Anecdotes," illustrative of certain varieties of American Game, with Remarks on the Chase, by John Krider, Ship, Woodcock, Rail, Partridge, Duck and Pigeon, and other shooting on the Rice Hunting of Bird, Grass Plover, Buller Golden Plover, Canvas Back, and 4 headed Duck. American Wildgeese, Swamp Duck and Canada Goose. \$4.00 Address JOHN KRIDER, Sec. and Walnut, Philad. Frankfort, Aug. 30th, 1854.

WILLOW WARE.—I have concluded an arrangement with the Franklin House, manufacturers of Willow Ware, to sell at my store, at my usual prices, all quantities of Willow Ware at manufacturers' prices. All orders addressed to me will be promptly filled. Samples may be seen at my store, also a stock of Baskets, &c., constantly on hand for retail sale. W. H. KEENE.

Hayes, Craig & Co.'s Fall Style.

THESE have been awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair, New York, in 1853. We keep constantly on hand these superior Hats, and have made arrangements so we can order, and have it here in 15 hours' notice. There is no excuse now if you do not get a hat to suit your taste and fancy. For sale by EVANS & CO.

PREPARED BY THE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Eighth Session of Mrs. FRANKLIN'S Female Seminary will open on Monday, January 1st, 1855.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Preparatory Department.....\$10 00

Junior Department....." 20 00

Senior Department....." 25 00

Stationary....." 20 00

No extra charge for Drawing, Painting or Embroidering.

For further information, address

MRS. A. L. FRANKLIN

SUGAR.

24 lbs prime N. Orleans Sugar.

3 tierces Elm Half Preserving Sugar.

20 lbs crushed, loaf and powdered Sugar.

For sale by E. L. SAMUEL.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ments, of every description, from a Jew's Harp to a Piano, for sale by TODD & GOODWIN.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—20 bbls

Old Bourbon Whisky, 5 years old; Brandy, Gin, Wines, bottled Liquors of all kinds, for sale by

mov11

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—120

bbls, 4 and 6 years old, very superior quality, in store and for sale low for cash by

d7

W. H. KEENE.

RESTAURANT.

G. H. DALINGHAUS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has refitted entirely his establishment on Mill street, between Main and Short, Lexington, Ky.

Birds, Oysters, Fish, Liquors, and every delicacy of the season, served up at any time, night or day, in the very best style, and upon the most reasonable terms. Attentive waiters and skillful bar-keepers always in attendance.

Recollect the place, on Mill street, between Main and Short, Lexington, Ky. n25 if

ADAM HAGAN & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

NO. 90, THIRD ST.,

BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEDICAL, School and Miscellaneous

Books, Cheap Publications; Stationery of every description; Bibles & Books.

Agents for Harper's, G. Aham's, Putnam's, Godey's and Hunt's Magazines, Blackwood and London Quarterly Reviews, &c. &c.

E. H. TAYLOR, COR. ELYSIUM ST. & W. MOORE.

JACOB, TURNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

INTEREST allowed on deposits, which

may be withdrawn at pleasure. Aug23 if

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

DARNEY TODD.....HUGH L. GOODWIN.

TODD & GOODWIN

HAVING purchased the establishment

lately occupied by T. P. Ford, on St. Clair

street, and refitted and repainted the same, they intend

to keep constantly on hand a full supply of everything

in their line of business. Among the articles they will

always have on hand are—

Bread and Cakes of all kinds;

Confectionery of every variety;

Dried and Preserved Fruits;

Nuts of all kinds;

Oysters, Sardines, Dried and Salt Fish;

Rice, and all kinds of Provisions;

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses;

Tobacco and Cigars, superior quality;

Musical Instruments, Pipes, &c. &c.

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Preparations for Parties, Weddings, &c., made

promptly to order. Oct31 if

WIG MAKER.

M. ZIMMER,

NO. 91 FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND MARKET

LOUISVILLE, KY.</

